



Contribution to the knowledge of the Myriapoda in the North Atlantic region from Maine to the Gaspésie peninsula

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Despite their ubiquity in the temperate regions of North America, and the synanthropic nature of many species, the myriapods of Canada and New England are still poorly known (Mercurio 2010; Langor et al. 2019). The North Atlantic region, which includes Maine, the Maritime provinces, and eastern Québec (Gaspésie peninsula and Magdalen Islands), is particularly neglected. Only the diplopod fauna of Nova Scotia has received serious taxonomic attention, although the work predates World War II and was only published in Polish (Jawłowski 1939). Some important modern works on Diplopoda of Canada were published in the '80s (Kevan 1983b; Shelley 1988), but they contribute little new information on the fauna of the North Atlantic region. A recent review of the Diplopoda of Québec also shows that most mentions are westward and southward of Québec City in this province, with very few mentions eastward toward the Gaspésie peninsula and none from the Magdalen Islands (Brousseau 2025).

So far, 25 diplopod species have been reported in this region, including 16 in Nova Scotia thanks to the work of Jawłowski (1939). Most of the mentions outside Nova Scotia were made after 1980 except for *Pseudopolydesmus serratus* (Say) (Polydemia: Polydesmidae) in Gaspésie (Chamberlin 1920) and Maine (Chamberlin and Hoffman 1958), as well as *Conotyla blakei* (Verhoeff) (Chordeumatida: Conotylidae) in Maine (Shear 1971). The first recorded species of millipedes in both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was *Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus* (Wood) (Julida: Julidae) in 1983 (Kevan 1983b). The knowledge remained the same in these two provinces until the early 2000's when new mentions started to be recorded (Shelley and Smith 2011; McAlpine and Shear 2018), including the first Canadian mentions of *Thalasssobates littoralis* (Silvestri) (Julida: Nemasomatidae) (McAlpine 2019) and *Julus scandinavicus* (Latzel) (Julida: Julidae) (Brousseau et al. 2025).

The scarcity of records for the other myriapod classes in the North Atlantic region are even worse with only five Chilopoda species and no Symphyla or Pauropoda species reported so far (Mercurio 2010; Langor et al. 2019; Langor and Langor 2022). In comparison, ten species of Chilopoda are known from Newfoundland (Palmén 1954; Langor and Langor 2022). The symphylan genus *Symphylella* Silvestri (Scolopendrellidae) was reported from caves in Nova Scotia, but the exact species was not determined (Moseley 1998). Contrary to Diplopoda, most of the Chilopoda were mentioned before 1980 except for the recent addition of *Lithobius forficatus* (L.) (Lithobiomorpha: Lithobiidae) to New Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island's fauna, which represented the first Chilopoda reported on the island (Langor and Langor 2022).

In this paper, we report nine Myriapoda species new to the North Atlantic region and several new provincial and state records. These include the first Canadian mention of *Paobius vagrans* Chamberlin (Lithobiomorpha: Lithobiidae) and the first records in North America of *Cylindroiulus britannicus* (Verhoeff) (Julida: Julidae) outside of Newfoundland.

MATERIAL & METHODS

The specimens from the Magdalen Islands were caught by LJRL in August 2023, 2024, and 2025. All other specimens were caught by PMB during a series of small trips in the region between July 2022 and September 2023. All the specimens

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were caught by hand and kept in 70% alcohol before their identification. The Diplopoda were identified mainly based on Shelley (1988), but other papers were also used for taxa harder to identify such as the females of *Cylindroiulus* Verhoeff (Blower 1953, 1985). No complete key to the Chilopoda of eastern North America has been published so far, thus specimens were identified based on European keys for introduced species (Barber 2008; Iorio and Labroche 2015), and partial keys with species description for North American species (Chamberlin 1916; Crabill 1954, 1958; Bonato et al. 2012). The Symphyla were identified based on Scheller (1986). A portion of the specimen collection was deposited at the Lyman Entomological Museum of McGill University and at the Collection Ouellette-Robert of the Université du Québec à Montréal. The remaining specimens are kept in the personal collection of PMB.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Nine newly reported species of Myriapoda are added to the North Atlantic region, including six Chilopoda species, two Symphyla, and one Diplopoda (Table 1). At the specific territory level, six species are added in Maine, five in New Brunswick, four in Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands, and three in Nova Scotia and Gaspésie.

Diplopoda

Specimens of *Cylindroiulus britannicus* (Figures 1a, 2a) were found in Nova Scotia at Port Hawkesbury (Cape Breton Island) and Yarmouth County at Deerfield. This is the first mention of the species in North America outside of Newfoundland (Shelley 1988). All specimens were found in deciduous forests. Shelley (1988) suggested that the distribution of *Cylindroiulus britannicus* could be underestimated due to its close resemblance with *Cylindroiulus latestriatus* (Curtis) (Figures 1b, 2b) which is already recorded from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and is first recorded here for Prince Edward Island. These species can only be reliably distinguished based on male (Figures 2a & 2b) and female genitalia (Blower 1953, 1985). In Europe, *Cylindroiulus britannicus* prefers forested areas, while *Cylindroiulus latestriatus* shows a preference for sandy soils in littoral habitats, although it can also be found inland, mainly in anthropogenic environments (Kime 2004; Lee 2006). For example, in Québec, *Cylindroiulus latestriatus* was shown to be very abundant in forested areas of Mont St-Bruno south of Montréal (Brousseau 2025).

Four other Diplopoda mentions are made for the different territories of the region. Firstly, *Cylindroiulus punctatus* (Leach) (Figure 1c) was found on the seashore of Prince

Table 1. Species list of the Myriapoda in New Brunswick (NB), Nova Scotia (NS), Prince Edward Island (PE), Québec (Gaspésie (GP), Magdalen Islands (MI)) and Maine (ME). New mentions are designed by an exclamation point '!'.

	NB	NS	PE	GP	MI	ME
Diplopoda						
<i>Blaniulus guttulatus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)		*				
<i>Brachydesmus superus</i> Latzel, 1884		*				
<i>Brachyiulus pusillus</i> (Leach, 1814)		*				
<i>Choneiulus palmatus</i> (Némec, 1895)	*	*	*			!
<i>Conotyla blakei</i> (Verhoeff, 1932)				*		*
<i>Craspedosoma rawlinsii</i> Leach, 1814	*					
<i>Cylindroiulus britannicus</i> (Verhoeff, 1891)		!				
<i>Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus</i> (Wood, 1864)	*	*	*	*		
<i>Cylindroiulus latestriatus</i> (Curtis, 1845)	*	*	!			
<i>Cylindroiulus punctatus</i> (Leach, 1816)		*	!			
<i>Julus scandinavicus</i> (Latzel, 1884)	*	*	*			*
<i>Narceus annularis</i> (Rafinesque, 1820)						*
<i>Nopoiulus kochii</i> (Gervais, 1847)		*				
<i>Ophiulus pilosus</i> (Newport, 1842)		*	*			
<i>Oxidus gracilis</i> (C.L. Koch, 1847)		*				
<i>Polydesmus angustus</i> Latzel, 1884		*				
<i>Polydesmus inconstans</i> Latzel, 1884			*			
<i>Polyxenus lagurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		*				
<i>Proteroiulus fuscus</i> (Am Stein, 1857)		*	!		!	
<i>Pseudopolydesmus serratus</i> (Say, 1821)				*		*
<i>Rudiloria trimaculata</i> (Wood, 1864)						*
<i>Thalassiosobates littoralis</i> (Silvestri, 1903)	*					
<i>Trichopetalum lunatum</i> Harger, 1872		*				
<i>Underwoodia iuloides</i> (Harger, 1872)		*				!
<i>Uroblaniulus canadensis</i> (Newport, 1844)						*
Chilopoda						
<i>Arenophilus bipuncticeps</i> (Wood, 1862)		*				
<i>Bothropolys multidentatus</i> (Newport, 1845)	*					*
<i>Geophilus flavus</i> (De Geer, 1778)	!					!
<i>Geophilus proximus</i> C.L. Koch, 1847	!				!	
<i>Lamyctes emarginatus</i> (Newport, 1844)						*
<i>Lithobius forficatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	*	*	*	!	!	*
<i>Lithobius melanops</i> Newport, 1845				!		
<i>Lithobius microps</i> Meinert, 1868		!				*
<i>Paobius vagrans</i> Chamberlin, 1916	!		!		!	!
<i>Schendyla nemorensis</i> (C.L. Koch, 1837)		!				!
<i>Strigamia chionophila</i> Wood, 1862	!			!		
Symphyla						
<i>Scutigereilla immaculata</i> (Newport, 1845)	!					
<i>Symphyllela vulgaris</i> (Hansen, 1903)						!
<i>Symphyllela</i> sp.		*				

Edward Island at Red Point, under the bark of a dead tree and in vegetation litter beside a stream. This species is easily identifiable by its club-shaped epiproct. *Proteroiulus fuscus* (Am Stein) (Julida: Blaniulidae) (Figure 1d) is also added to the fauna of Prince Edward Island, as a specimen was found under dead wood in New Haven-Riverdale. *P. fuscus* also became the first reported Diplopoda from the Magdalen Islands, where seven specimens were found in two different sites at Havre-Aubert. *Proteroiulus fuscus* was previously record only at Mont Saint-Bruno in Québec (Brousseau 2025). The older stadia of this species can be distinguished from other known Blaniulidae from eastern Canada by the disposition of the ocelli on two lines and

Figure 1. Diplopoda species. a) *Cylindroiulus britannicus*, b) *Cylindroiulus latestriatus*, c) *Cylindroiulus punctatus*, d) *Proteroiulus fuscus*, e) *Choneiulus palmatus* and f) *Underwoodia iuloides*.

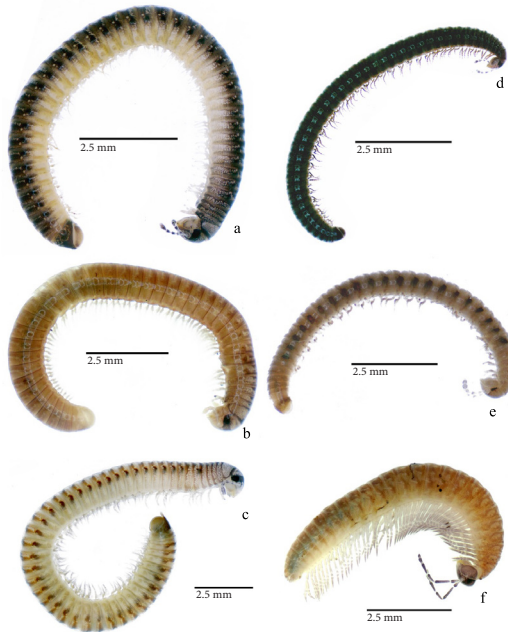
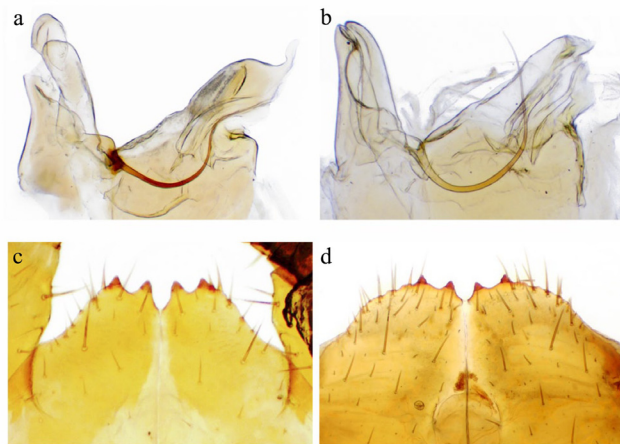


Figure 2. Lateral view of male gonopods of a) *Cylindroiulus britannicus* and b) *Cylindroiulus latestriatus*. Forcipular coxosternite of c) *Paobius vagrans* and d) *Lithobius melanops*.



its generally darker color. Finally, *Choneiulus palmatus* (Němec) (Julida: Blaniulidae) (Figure 1e) and *Underwoodia iuloides* (Harger) (Chordeumatida: Caseyidae) (Figure 1f) are added to the fauna of Maine, as both were found in York County. A specimen of *Choneiulus palmatus* was collected from leaf litter under a bush on the littoral at

Kennebunkport, near Colony Beach while *Underwoodia iuloides* was found in a forested area in South Berwick.

Chilopoda

Paobius vagrans (Figure 2c & 3a) is reported for the first time in Canada from specimens found in the Magdalen Islands, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. In the United States, this species was previously recorded only in Vermont (Mercurio 2010) and North Carolina (DeSisto 2014), but is now added to the fauna of Maine. All specimens from Maine were found less than 1 km from the New Hampshire border at Kittery and South Berwick. Thus, the species is most likely present there too and we can expect a general distribution in northeastern North America. *Paobius vagrans* can easily be confused with *Lithobius crassipes* L. Koch which is recorded in five American states: Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont (Mercurio 2010). It was hypothesized that *Lithobius crassipes* is a junior synonym for *Paobius vagrans* (Crabill 1952) but recent studies on the morphology of *Lithobius crassipes* in Europe (Voigtländer et al. 2017) helps to better understand the distinctive status of both species. Plectrotaxy (i.e., the number and position of articulated spurs) of the legs is one of the most important criteria in the identification of Lithobiidae (Crabill 1962). The general model implies the presence of 0 to 3 spurs (anterior, median, and posterior) on the dorsal and ventral side at the apex of each segment of the legs. On *Lithobius crassipes*, a dorso-anterior spur is present on the prefemur at least from leg pairs 13 to 15 (but generally from legs pair 10 to 15), so that three dorsal spurs are present on the prefemur of these legs (Voigtländer et al. 2017). Chamberlin (1916), did not include the position of the spurs in its original description of *Paobius vagrans*, but mentioned that only the prefemur of leg pairs 14 and 15 occasionally have three spurs. This is concordant with the observations made on the specimens we found (N=21), which never have a dorso-anterior spur on the prefemur before leg pair 14. Also, in Europe, *Lithobius crassipes* is a common inhabitant of forest leaf litter (Ferlian and Scheu 2014) while all specimens of *Paobius vagrans* reported here were found under the bark of dead trees, suggesting a different ecology for both species.

A second Lithobiidae, *Lithobius melanops* Newport (Figure 3b), is new to the North Atlantic region. A female was found under the bark of a dead tree on a beach at Percé in the Gaspésie peninsula. It is the first mention in Canada of this European species outside of Newfoundland, although it is also known elsewhere in northeastern North

America in Massachusetts and New York State (Mercurio, 2010). This species is relatively easy to identify based on the particular shape of its forcipular coxosternite which shows a well-developed shoulder (Figure 2d) unlike other species in the area and in western Europe (Barber, 2008).

Other new lithobids for each territory include the first mention of *Lithobius microps* Meinert (Figure 3c) in Nova Scotia and the Maritime provinces in general, and the mention of *Lithobius forficatus* (Figure 3d) in the Gaspésie peninsula and the Magdalen Islands. *Lithobius microps* was found at Grande-Rivière and Margaree Valley (on the Cape Breton Island) as well as in Middleton (Annapolis County) and Middlefield (Queens County). This European species is well distributed in northeastern North America and is already known in Ontario, Québec and Newfoundland as well as in five American states including Maine. *Lithobius forficatus* is a well distributed species and is already known for all provinces and states in northeastern North America.

Five species in the order Geophilomorpha are added to the North Atlantic region which previously included the single species *Arenophilus bipuncticeps* (Wood) (Geophilomorpha: Geophilidae) in Nova Scotia (Langor and Langor 2022). These include three Geophilidae species and one Schendylidae. *Geophilus flavus* (De Geer) (Geophilomorpha: Geophilidae) (Figure 4a) was found in deciduous forests in New Brunswick at Charlo, and at Jackman in northern Maine. This species was reported as *Necrophloepagus longicornis* Leach in older North American literature. The species was previously known in eastern Canada (Newfoundland and Ontario) and in New England (Massachusetts). *Geophilus proximus* C.L. Koch (Figure 4b) was also found in New Brunswick at Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes in deciduous litter and at the Magdalen Islands under dead wood. It is only the third and fourth mentions of this European species in North America which was previously reported from Ontario and Pennsylvania (Crabill 1958). The New Brunswick specimen was found less than 10 km from the border with Maine and so is expected to also be present there. Finally, *Strigamia chionophila* Wood (Geophilomorpha: Geophilidae) (Figure 4c) was found in New Brunswick near Robinsonville in a rotting log and in Gaspésie in deciduous litter at Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine. This is a North American species, described from a specimen found in the Northwest Territories (Wood 1862). In eastern Canada, it was previously reported only from Ontario (Chamberlin 1920). The genus *Strigamia* Gray was also reported from southern Québec, but the exact species was not determined with certainty (Kevan 1983a; Langor and Langor 2022).

Figure 3. Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha species. a) *Paobius vagrans*, b) *Lithobius melanops*, c) *Lithobius microps* and d) *Lithobius forficatus*.

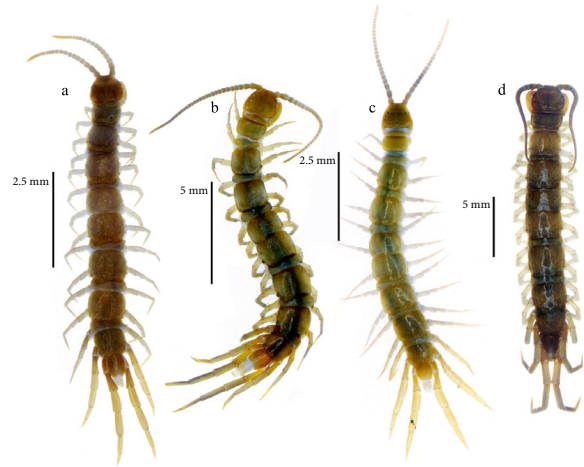
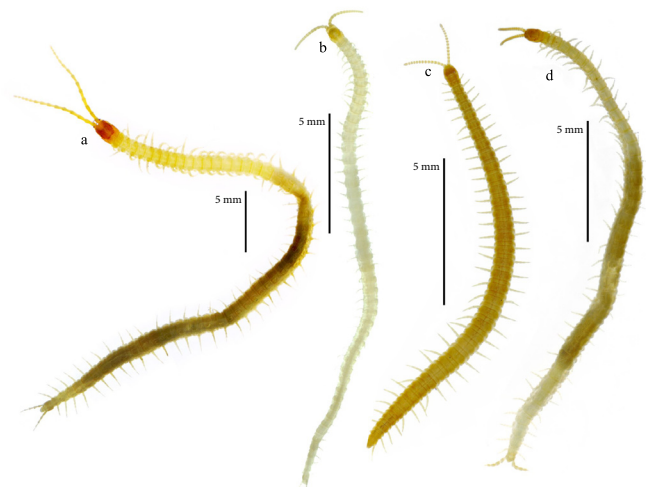


Figure 4. Chilopoda: Geophilomorpha species. a) *Geophilus flavus*, b) *Geophilus proximus*, c) *Strigamia chionophila* and d) *Schendyla nemorensis*.



The European species *Schendyla nemorensis* (C.L. Koch) (Geophilomorpha: Schendylidae) (Figure 4d) is added to the fauna of Nova Scotia and Maine. In Nova Scotia, the species was found at Graywood (Annapolis County), Middlefield (Queens County), and Deerfield (Yarmouth County), all under moss beds growing on rocks. In Maine, a single specimen was found in Kittery (York County). It represents the first mentions in Canada outside of Newfoundland. It was also previously recorded in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York State. This species is distinguished by its small size (less than

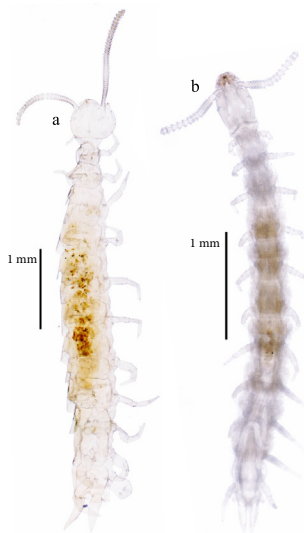
2 cm and very thin), the absence of claws on the ultimate legs and the presence of only two pores on the ultimate coxae.

Symphyla

Two species of Symphyla are added to the North Atlantic region. *Scutigerebella immaculata* (Newport) (Scutigerebellidae) (Figure 5a) was found in New Brunswick at Charlo in deciduous litter, and *Symphylella vulgaris* (Hansen) (Figure 5b) was found at Kennebunkport, Maine, under a rock in a grass field on the littoral. *Scutigerebella immaculata* is a cosmopolitan species reported in Canada from British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Québec and Newfoundland (Kevan 1983a). *Symphylella vulgaris* is well distributed in the southern United States, but northern records are scarce, limited to New York State (Scheller 1986) and in Montréal, Québec (Kevan 1983a). However, unidentified specimens of *Symphylella* found in Vermont (Kevan 1983a) and Nova Scotia (Moseley 1998) are probably of this species.

CONCLUSION

Figure 5. Symphyla species. a) *Scutigerebella immaculata* and b) *Symphylella vulgaris*.



Overall, 25 new mentions for the different territories sampled in this paper were recorded. The fact that a very low sampling effort was required to reach this number of new mentions demonstrates how poorly known the Myriapoda fauna is in the North Atlantic region. The potential to find other species is still relatively high, particularly for the Pauropoda which remains unknown and were studied in very few parts of northeastern North America

(Scheller 1984, 1985; Brousseau 2023). Also, all our data from Maine comes from York County in the southern part of the state and nearby Jackman (near the Québec border), so there remains a gap in data for most of its territory. Newfoundland & Labrador, which was not included in this paper, completes the North Atlantic region and would also benefit from a new inventory of its fauna as no work on this subject has been done there since the inventories by a fennoscandinavian team in 1949 (Palmén, 1952, 1954).

Major obstacles remain to improve the knowledge on the Myriapoda fauna in northeastern North America. The Pauropoda and Symphyla are small discrete animals that are generally unnoticed by non-specialists, and are taxonomically difficult to identify despite the availability of some keys (Hilton 1931; Scheller 1984, 1986). Chilopoda, although larger, generally live in hidden places such as under mosses, in the soil and under the bark of dead trees and some species are unlikely to be caught in pitfall traps, which are commonly used to sample arthropods. Furthermore, the sole modern key available for North America covers only the north-central region of the United States (Summers 1979) and does not work for all the species in northeastern North America. Nonetheless, a recent resurgence of the interest on the Myriapoda fauna in Canada and eastern North America (e.g. Brousseau, 2023, 2025; Brousseau et al., 2024, 2025; Hennen, 2020; Langor and Langor, 2022; Shear, 2018) gives hope that some knowledge gaps will be filled in the near future.

Collection data:

Acronyms:

LEM = Lyman Entomological Museum, McGill University, Montreal, QC.

COR = Collection Ouellet-Robert, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, QC.

juv. = juvenile

ind. = unsexed individual.

When not specified, the specimens are kept in the personal collection of PMB.

Choneiulus palmatus (Blaniulidae)

Nova Scotia: Inverness County: Port Hawkesbury [45.6275, -61.3566], 20.VI.2023, deciduous forest, 1♀

• **Queen County:** Middlefield [44.1893, -64.8331], 22.VI.2023, mixed forest with *Pinus*, under mosses on a rock, 1♀1♂, COR

• **Prince Edward Island:** Queens County: Bonshaw [46.2125, -63.3316], 19.VI.2023, deciduous forest, 1 juv.

• **Maine:** York County: Kennebunkport [43.2087, -70.8154], 28.VIII.2023, littoral, leaf litter under a bush, 1♀.

Cylindroiulus britannicus (Julidae)

Nova Scotia: Inverness County: Port Hawkesbury [45.6275, -61.3566], 20.VI.2023, deciduous forest, 2♀, LEM • Yarmouth County: Deerfield [43.93, -65.9934], 23.VI.2023, deciduous forest, under a rock, 1♂1♀.

Cylindroiulus latestriatus (Julidae)

Nova Scotia: Digby County: Sandy Cove [44.4998, -66.0977], 23.VI.2023, seashore, soil under grasses, 1♀. • **Prince Edward Island:** Kings County: Red Point [46.368, -62.1331], 19.VI.2023, seashore, 1♀.

Cylindroiulus punctatus (Julidae)

Nova Scotia: Queen County: Middlefield [44.1893, -64.8331], 22.VI.2023, mixed forest with *Pinus*, 1♂1♀, COR • Lunenburg County: Dayspring [44.371, -64.4871], 22.VI.2023, deciduous forest, litter, 1♂ • **Prince Edward Island:** Kings County: Red Point [46.368, -62.1331], 19.VI.2023, seashore, under the bark of a dead tree, 2♀.

Proteroiulus fuscus (Blaniulidae)

Nova Scotia: Annapolis County: Middleton [44.8877, -65.0307], 24.VI.2023, deciduous forest, under mosses on a rock, 1♀, COR • Inverness County: Port Hawkesbury [45.6275, -61.3566], 20.VI.2023, deciduous forest, 1♀ • Queen County: Middlefield [44.1893, -64.8331], 22.VI.2023, mixed forest with *Pinus*, 1♀ • **Prince Edward Island:** Queens County: New Haven-Riverdale [46.2125, -63.3316], 19.VI.2023, deciduous forest, 1♀ • **QUÉBEC:** Magdalene Islands: Havre-Aubert [47.226, -61.9558], 4.VIII.2023, spruce forest, 3♀, LEM • [47.2532, -61.9763], 16.VIII.2025, spruce forest, under dead wood, 6 ind. • [47.259, -61.9797], 17.VIII.2025, peatland, under mosses, 1 ind.

Underwoodia iuloides (Caseyidae)

Maine: York County: South Berwick [43.2087, -70.8154], 1♀, LEM.

Geophilus flavus (Geophilidae)

New Brunswick: Restigouche County: Charlo [47.9864, -66.2905], 7.VII.2022, deciduous forest, litter, 1♂ 1♀, LEM • **Maine:** Somerset County: Jackman [45.5834, -70.179], 30.VIII.2023, under woody debris, 1♂, LEM.

Geophilus proximus (Geophilidae)

New Brunswick: Madawaska County: Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes [47.24262, -67.9144], 8.VII.2022, litter, 1 juv. • **QUÉBEC:** Magdalene Islands: Havre-Aubert [47.2532, -61.9763], 16.VIII.2025, spruce forest, under dead wood, 1♂1 juv.

Lithobius forficatus (Lithobiidae)

New Brunswick: Restigouche County: Charlo [48.0298, -66.3702], 7.VII.2022, seashore, under dead wood, 1♀ • Charlo [47.9864, -66.2905], 7.VII.2022, deciduous forest, under the bark of a dead tree (*Acer* or *Quercus*), 1♂ • **QUÉBEC:** La Haute-Gaspésie: Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine [49.2382, -65.3052], 4.VII.2022, mixed forest, under the bark of a dead tree, 1♀, COR • Le Rocher-Percé: Percé [48.4345, -64.3292], 5.VII.2022, littoral, under the bark of a dead tree (*Acer* or *Quercus*), 1♂, COR • Avignon: Maria [48.143, -66.0233], 6.VII.2022, littoral, under tidewreck, 2 juv. • Magdalene Islands: Havre-Aubert [47.226, -61.9558], 4.VIII.2023, spruce forest, 4♂, LEM • [47.2183, -61.9567], 10.VIII.2025, backyard, under mosses, 1♂1♀ 1 juv. • [47.2532, -61.9763], 16.VIII.2025, spruce forest, under dead wood, 2♀.

Lithobius melanops (Lithobiidae)

QUÉBEC: Le Rocher-Percé: Percé [48.4345, -64.3292], 5.VII.2022, littoral, under the bark of a dead tree (*Acer* or *Quercus*), 1♀, LEM.

Lithobius microps (Lithobiidae)

Nova Scotia: Annapolis County: Middleton [44.8877, -65.0307], 24.VI.2023, deciduous forest, under mosses on a rock (nearby a ant nest), 1 juv. • Inverness County: Margaree Valley [46.2755, -60.9609], 21.VI.2023, deciduous forest, under the bark of a dead *Betula papyrifera* on the ground, 1♀ 1 juv., COR • Queen County: Middlefield [44.1893, -64.8331], 22.VI.2023, mixed forest with *Pinus*, under a rock with *Lasius* ants, 1♂, LEM • Richmond County: Grande-Rivière [45.5778, -60.7113], 20.VI.2023, seashore, grass field, under dead wood on the ground, 2♀ (juv.).

Schendyla nemorensis (Schendylidae)

Nova Scotia: Annapolis County: Graywood [44.6663, -65.4614], 22.VI.2023, forest, under mosses on a rock, 1♂, LEM • Queen County: Middlefield [44.1893, -64.8331], 22.VI.2023, mixed forest with *Pinus*, under mosses on a rock, 1♂ 2 juv. • Yarmouth County: Deerfield [43.93, -65.9934], 23.VI.2023, deciduous forest, under mosses on a rock, 1 ind. • **Maine:** York County: Kittery Point [43.0844, -70.7092], mixed forest (*Quercus* and *Pinus*), 7.X.2022, 1♂, LEM.

Strigamia chionophila (Geophilidae)

New Brunswick: Restigouche County: Robinsonville [47.8505, -66.9683], 8.VII.2022, mixed forest, rotting log, 1 juv., LEM • **Québec:** La Haute-Gaspésie: Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine [49.2382, -

65.3052], 4.VII.2022, mixed forest, deciduous litter, 1 juv.

Paobius vagrans (Lithobiidae)

New Brunswick: Restigouche County: Charlo [47.9864, -66.2905], 7.VII.2022, deciduous forest, under the bark of a dead tree (on the ground), 1♂, LEM • **Prince Edward Island:** Prince County: Wellington [46.4507, -64.0028], 18.VI.2023, coniferous forest, under the bark of a dead tree (on the ground), 2♂2♀ (1 juv.) • Queen County: Bonshaw [46.2125, -63.3316], 19.VI.2023, deciduous forest, under the bark of a dead tree, 1♂, LEM • **QUÉBEC:** Magdalene Islands: Grande-Entrée [47.5437, -61.5402], 18.VIII.2024, spruce forest, 1♀ • Havre-Aubert [47.226, -61.9558], 4.VIII.2023, spruce forest, 1♂, LEM • **Maine:** York County: Kittery Point [43.0844, -70.7092], mixed forest (*Quercus* and *Pinus*), 7.X.2022, 2♀1♂ • South Berwick [43.2087, -70.8154], 28.VIII.2023, under the bark of a dead tree, 1♂, COR.

Scutigerebella immaculata (Scutigerebellidae)

New Brunswick: Restigouche County: Charlo [47.9864, -66.2905], 7.VII.2022, deciduous forest, litter, 2 ind., COR.

Symphylella vulgaris (Scolopendrellidae)

Maine: York County: Kennebunkport [43.2087, -70.8154], 28.VIII.2023, littoral, under a rock, 1 ind., COR.

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